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**National adaptation plans**

# Summary of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

## Report by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee*

*Summary*

This is a report on the meeting of Party experts organized by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee (AC), held in Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe, from 7 to 9 February 2018. The meeting brought together experts nominated by Parties and representatives of organizations working on national adaptation plans (NAPs) to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The report presents the conclusions reached by participants at the meeting after considering data and information collected from submissions from Parties, an online questionnaire, national reports under the Convention, and LEG and AC reports, as well as information provided by organizations supporting the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The report also provides updates on: progress in achieving the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs; how the guiding principles of the process are being addressed; support provided and received; experience and lessons learned in the process; and gaps and needs identified.

* This document was submitted late to accommodate all inputs from the two bodies.

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# I. Introduction

## A. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) requested[1] the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) to assess progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) at SBI 48 with a view to making recommendations thereon to the COP, as appropriate.

2. The COP decided on the following actions and steps necessary for the SBI to initiate the assessment:[2]

(a) To invite Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 February 2018,[3] information on their progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(b) To invite Parties also to provide information, guided by a questionnaire, on an ongoing basis through NAP Central;

(c) To request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, taking into account information contained in national reports under the Convention, the information referred to in paragraph 2(a) and (b) above, information from relevant events, including the NAP Expos, and information from other relevant sources;

(d) To request the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee (AC), to organize a meeting of Party experts, at which the report referred to in paragraph 2(c) above would be considered, with a view to providing a summary of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) To request the LEG, in collaboration with the AC and with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a report on the meeting referred to in paragraph 2(d) above for consideration at SBI 48 in its assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

3. The COP also decided[4] that the assessment should take into account all the guiding principles for enhanced action on adaptation contained in decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 3.

## B. Scope

4. This report presents a summary of the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs prepared on the basis of the meeting of Party experts held on this topic (see para. 7 below). It covers the following: progress in achieving the two objectives of this process; how the guiding principles of the process are being addressed; support provided and received; experience and lessons learned in the process; and gaps and needs identified.

5. The data and information referred to in paragraph 4 above were synthesized by the secretariat before the meeting.[5] Additional data and information provided by Parties and

[1] Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 11.
[2] Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 12.
[3] The submission deadline was changed to 4 October 2017 in decision 6/CP.22, paragraph 13.
[4] Decision 4/CP.21, paragraph 13.
[5] Available at http://unfccc.int/10545.

relevant organizations during the meeting were incorporated into the published version of the synthesis report.[6]

# II. Approach to and organization of the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

## A. Proceedings of the meeting of Party experts

6. The meeting of Party experts was held from 7 to 9 February 2018 in Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe. It was attended by 54 participants: 18 Party experts (16 from developing countries and 2 from developed countries), 10 members of the LEG, 2 members of the AC, 1 member of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, 15 representatives of United Nations and other international organizations, and 8 resource persons. There were 20 female participants and 34 male participants.

7. The meeting comprised the following sessions:

(a) Introductory presentations on the timeline, key concepts and methodological issues related to progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including:

(i) An overview of a sample process to formulate and implement a NAP that looks at the important decisions that have to be made during the process and draws on lessons from successfully completed processes and Open NAP case studies;

(ii) Measuring the success of a process to formulate and implement NAPs and of adaptation;

(iii) A methodology for identifying best practices and lessons learned;

(b) Country case studies providing examples of timelines, road maps, key steps and outputs, climate policy development, key risks and vulnerabilities, experience and lessons learned in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) Discussions on the technical issues, trends and approaches involved in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, focusing on:

(i) Framing vulnerability and risk in the context of assessing progress in reducing vulnerability over time;

(ii) Achieving integration and coherence in adaptation planning and implementation across levels and scales within the national setting;

(d) Taking stock of support provided and received and emerging gaps and needs at different levels and scales in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

8. The meeting was supported by an independent panel of experts as resource persons helping to summarize progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs by reviewing the evidence presented and discussed at the meeting sessions and assisting in the drafting of the conclusions.[7]

## B. Data and information used in the assessment

9. A synthesis report (see para. 5 above) was prepared for the assessment on the basis of various sources of data and information, including submissions from Parties and organizations, information from Parties submitted through NAP Central, annual reports on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, reports on the meetings of the LEG and the AC, national communications and other national reports, and reports of the

[6] FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1.

[7] The list of participants is available at http://unfccc.int/10545.

operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Detailed information on the sources is provided in the annex.

10. The LEG posted the data and information referred to in paragraph 9 above on NAP Central to ensure that its analysis and the subsequent assessment would be based on a pool of evidence shared with and accessible by all relevant actors and stakeholders.

11. The LEG and the AC noted that the assessment would benefit from various entities supporting the analysis of progress in achieving the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs[8] and of how the guiding principles of the process are being addressed by countries. Accordingly, the following entities provided contributions, which informed the synthesis report referred to in para. 5 above:

(a) Climate Service Center Germany: information on the state of the science of scenarios, especially less than 2 °C scenarios, and on how countries have applied the best available science in their work on NAPs;

(b) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ): country experience in monitoring and evaluating the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) NAP Global Network: information on how developing countries have integrated gender considerations into the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) Southern Voices on Adaptation: information on participation and transparency in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) Standing Committee on Finance: information on support provided and received;

(f) United Nations Development Programme: information on progress by developing countries in enhancing the coherence of adaptation and development planning through the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

# III. Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including best practices and lessons learned

## A. Reflections on overall progress

12. The conclusions drawn from the discussions at the meeting are as follows:

(a) Developing countries have made significant and noteworthy progress on adaptation. Countries have started the process to formulate and implement NAPs at different points depending on their ongoing work on adaptation and are currently at various stages of the process;[9]

(b) Good progress has been made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, particularly in the formulation phase;[10]

(c) Developed countries are undertaking adaptation planning processes, including the NAP process, as evidenced by the good progress of the EU member States;[11]

(d) The process-based approach to formulating and implementing NAPs is deemed a good practice as it focuses on long-term, iterative capacity development, enabling environments, institutions and policies, and the implementation of concrete actions through projects and programmes;

[8] See decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1, and chapter III.B below.

[9] FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.1, table 2.

[10] As footnote 10 above.

[11] See the submission from the EU at http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionPortal/Documents/783_367_131523602217469699-EE-12-10-SBI%209_EU%20Submission%20on%20NAP.pdf.

(e) Countries are making use of the NAP guidelines[12] and support provided through mechanisms such as regional training workshops, NAP Expos, NAP Central and NAP support programmes;

(f) Various data products, tools and other materials have been developed by the constituted bodies and by national, regional and international institutions to supplement the NAP guidelines;

(g) Funding has been made available under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) quite rapidly. Other channels of support (see para. 22 below) have also contributed significantly to enabling developing countries to formulate their NAPs;

(h) Experience from prior adaptation work, such as with national adaptation programmes of action, has provided important lessons learned for formulating NAPs;

(i) Adaptation takes place at multiple levels and scales that all contribute to the success of NAPs, and effective coordination across levels and scales is important for that success;

(j) Systems approaches are helpful in focusing assessments, actions and monitoring, and in improving the integration of adaptation across scales, levels and frameworks;

(k) Adaptation is multifaceted and can be viewed as a process, an adjustment or an outcome, and measures of success will depend on the context;

(l) Tracking the effectiveness and outcomes of the implementation of adaptation and the integration of adaptation into development planning presents technical issues that will require support;

(m) Metrics of success and effectiveness of adaptation can be applied effectively for individual systems and at the national level; however, applying them at the international level will require further development and testing;

(n) Adaptation will not solve all development problems, but effective adaptation does need to take into account other factors of vulnerability;

(o) There are important regional differences and similarities in climate change risks and vulnerabilities; consequently, regional approaches to and collaboration on assessing and implementing actions have many benefits.

## B. Progress in achieving the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

### 1. Objective 1: reducing vulnerability to climate change

13. Participants in the meeting noted that most developing countries launched their process to formulate and implement NAPs within the past two years, and that it is too early to see evidence of the implementation of policies, projects and programmes emanating from the NAPs or indeed the outcomes of such efforts. Participants agreed that it is thus also too early to assess whether and the extent to which the process to formulate and implement NAPs is reducing vulnerability to climate change, increasing resilience and/or enhancing adaptive capacity.

14. Participants acknowledged that so far only output-level indicators of progress exist, such as the number of countries that have launched the process to formulate and implement NAPs, road maps and strategies developed, NAP documents produced, and the types and level of support. They noted that these indicators provide information about the process but not evidence of how vulnerability is being reduced. They also noted that the efforts to date are important incremental steps towards reducing vulnerability.

[12] Initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs are contained in the annex to decision 5/CP.17. The technical guidelines for the NAP process are available at http://unfccc.int/7279.

15. The following conclusions were drawn from the discussions:

(a) It is necessary to have a plan against which to measure and assess progress; baselines are useful in showing change over time;

(b) The ability to measure and assess progress in reducing vulnerability is a key aspect of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and it requires further attention as countries move towards implementing the adaptation policies, projects and programmes identified in their NAPs;

(c) Limited experience exists of measuring and assessing the impact of actions aiming to reduce vulnerability as progress to date has primarily been in formulating NAPs rather than implementing actions specified therein;

(d) Generic guiding principles for monitoring and evaluation also apply to adaptation in that measures of progress should be simple and easy to communicate, show changes in trends and be based on sound science;

(e) Both simple and compound metrics can be used; however, all must be robust and comprehensive and take into account system feedback. For common systems, a suite of metrics can be assembled from which countries can select the most relevant; this would facilitate the aggregation of data across countries;[13]

(f) Needs related to measuring and assessing progress differ among countries;

(g) Metrics can be used to increase the understanding of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs at the national level. Application of metrics at the regional and global level will require development, testing and consensus;

(h) Even though it is possible to apply metrics at different levels, metrics at the national or international level may be different. Metrics should be based on evidence, reflect a rigorous analysis of risks and vulnerabilities, and be applicable to comprehensive risk management approaches, as appropriate.

16. Participants noted the value of learning from the experience with various climate shocks in furthering the understanding of vulnerability and risk and in helping to identify adaptation actions that would do the most to save lives and livelihoods.

### 2. Objective 2: facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into national development planning processes

17. Participants took the view that of the two objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, it is easier to identify how adaptation is being integrated into national development planning processes.

18. Participants noted that the process approach to formulating and implementing NAPs involves systematic steps and measures to enable the integration of adaptation into development planning.

19. Good progress has been made in integrating adaptation into development planning in various ways:

(a) Establishment of new institutional arrangements such as climate change committees and interministerial technical working groups;

(b) Addition of adaptation responsibilities to existing government institutional arrangements;

(c) Consideration of climate change adaptation in government and sectoral development plans and in the establishment of national trust funds for climate change;

[13] See: FAO. 2017. *Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors: Climate Change Adaptation Indicators*. Available at http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8145e.pdf; and GIZ. 2014. *Repository of Adaptation Indicators: Real Case Examples from National Monitoring and Evaluation Systems*. Available at http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/?wpfb_dl=221.

(d) Consideration of adaptation in national and local institutional arrangements, expenditure and budgeting processes and other aspects of development planning;

(e) Establishment and/or enhancement of national regulatory frameworks, including climate change legislation, that strengthen the mandate of governments to undertake the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

20. Many projects for the formulation of NAPs (under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme) already apply some of the integration practices referred to in paragraph 19 above.

21. Participants noted of the following experience that could serve as lessons learned:

(a) 'Climate proofing' of existing development policies and projects is a useful first step;

(b) Social protection measures primarily target development-related contexts and therefore also offer opportunities to address the needs of the most vulnerable communities and groups in relation to adaptation to climate change;

(c) High-level participation in decision-making is important to ensure buy-in;

(d) Integration is a process that can take time.

## C. Support provided and received

22. The bodies and organizations present at the meeting provided an overview of support available for the process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as of emerging gaps and needs, supplementing the information that was collated for the assessment in the synthesis report and in the annual progress reports[14] on NAPs. Participants agreed that, overall, a comprehensive support architecture has been established in response to relevant decisions of the COP. Support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs by developing countries includes:

(a) Technical guidance and other support from the LEG, the AC and other bodies under the Convention on the basis of their respective mandates;

(b) Funding from the GCF and the Global Environment Facility on the basis of their respective mandates;

(c) Support programmes established following the invitation[15] from the COP to United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies;

(d) Financial and technical support provided by multilateral and bilateral agencies and regional centres and networks.

23. A detailed summary of the support available for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is provided in the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 5 above.

24. Participants noted that support to date has focused on the formulation of NAPs and that support for implementation is yet to materialize.

25. The following conclusions can be drawn from the discussions:

(a) Technical support is provided to developing countries by constituted bodies, support programmes, regional centres and networks, and other sources, and focuses on one or several components of the process to formulate and implement NAPs. A system is in place to document such support in annual progress reports and to identify and communicate emerging gaps and needs;

[14] Available at http://unfccc.int/7576.

[15] Decision 12/CP.18, paragraph 8.

(b) Financial support for formulating NAPs comes from the Financial Mechanism, including the Least Developed Countries Fund, and other sources, such as bilateral support agencies;

(c) The operationalization of the GCF was achieved quickly compared with previous multilateral climate change funds. Participants appreciate that initial funding has been made available under the GCF for developing countries to formulate their NAPs and undertake activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs in just over a year after the COP request to expedite support;[16]

(d) Participants noted the ongoing challenges faced by developing countries in accessing funding for the formulation of NAPs as expressed by the GCF secretariat and countries at NAP events, including the following:

(i) How to understand the latest review criteria for readiness proposals to the GCF;

(ii) How to reflect the unique country context in designing readiness proposals;

(iii) How to effectively build on current or past work on adaptation in the country, and how to link to proposals to other readiness windows of the GCF;

(iv) How to divide activities in the proposals into manageable phases in order to accommodate the iterative and flexible nature of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(v) How to effectively apply NAP guidelines to developing GCF readiness proposals in order to ensure that both objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs are addressed adequately, bearing in mind that the funding currently available is one-time and is capped at USD 3 million;

(vi) How to manage the relationship between adaptation planning and implementation at different levels (national, subnational, sectoral, local);

(vii) How to address long-term support needs for planning and implementation using limited, one-time project funding with a fixed, short time frame;

(viii) How to build and develop capacity of national teams to design high-quality adaptation projects that meet GCF criteria for readiness proposals so as to reduce reliance on international consultants in proposal preparation;

(e) Progress has been made in making resources available for the process to formulate NAPs. However, there has been no progress in making resources available for implementing policies, programmes and projects identified therein;

(f) Developing countries have already been using national resources to finance adaptation action, which provides an opportunity to leverage grant-based finance through co-financing arrangements. Such national action is not systematically documented;

(g) Experience of integration at the national level can be used to inform how the funding mechanisms could more efficiently support the implementation of adaptation.

26. Participants noted the following experience and lessons learned:

(a) Changes in criteria and procedures for accessing funds affect the proposals already submitted and in progress place undue burden on countries and should be avoided;

(b) Each source of support comes with its own procedures and requirements that must be met, which makes accessing support resource-intensive and contributes to making accessing support in general more difficult;

(c) Adaptation actions and projects risk respond to funding agency needs (such as in terms of type, scale and coverage) rather than national priorities and approaches;

(d) Designating a leader for the process to formulate and implement NAPs is essential to ensuring progress;

[16] Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46.

(e) A road map and timeline facilitate the execution of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(f) In some cases, it is more efficient to undertake part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, such as climate modelling, vulnerability and risk assessment, and knowledge management, at the regional rather than national level.

## D. Guiding principles

27. The meeting featured detailed discussions on the guiding principles for the process to formulate and implement NAPs related to gender considerations, applying the best available science and multistakeholder engagement.[17] The following conclusions emerged:

(a) Countries have made good progress in addressing all the guiding principles, and many lessons have been learned;

(b) Many countries have engaged civil society and other stakeholders throughout the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) Some measures have been aimed at strengthening the consideration of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems, including through targeted frameworks, specific budgetary allocation and assessments;

(d) Most countries have considered gender as either a principle or a priority area;

(e) Parties have endeavoured to use the best available science in formulating their NAPs, especially in assessments, including exploring the best applications of technology.

28. Participants noted the following experience and lessons learned:

(a) In multi-stakeholder engagement, detailed stakeholder mapping and targeted awareness campaigns can help to effectively engage all the key stakeholders at the national and local levels;

(b) Regarding vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems:

(i) It will be important to make a distinction between vulnerable communities and groups, and vulnerable ecosystems;

(ii) There can be challenges in balancing the needs of vulnerable communities, groups and ecosystems with development needs;

(c) On gender considerations:

(i) Explicit institutional and related arrangements defined in mandates for the process to formulate and implement NAPs can facilitate the consideration of gender at all administrative levels;

(ii) Countries can use the information prepared by the LEG on strengthening gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation in the LDCs, as well as relevant toolkits;

(iii) Specific procedures and guidelines on gender (e.g. with regard to budgeting) can further strengthen the consideration of gender in the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(d) In applying the best available science:

(i) Countries can apply climate change scenarios developed at the regional level to support their assessments;

(ii) Presenting the results of assessments, including under different climate change scenarios, in economic terms (such as potential impact on gross domestic product) facilitates effective communication with decision makers;

[17] See decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 3.

(iii) High-resolution scenarios are necessary for countries with complex topography in order to characterize highly variable precipitation patterns;

(iv) The visual display of high-resolution scenarios is an effective tool for engaging decision makers;

(v) Considering social and economic factors (e.g. vulnerability) along with climate change data is effective;

(vi) Developing new climate change scenarios may not be necessary where there is already a good understanding of projected climate impacts.

# IV. Gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

## A. Reducing vulnerability to climate change

29. Regarding the objective of reducing vulnerability to climate change, participants at the meeting identified the following gaps, needs and other challenges:

(a) Specific methodologies and guidelines are needed for understanding the baselines and progression of vulnerability and risk, which is an important aspect of measuring and assessing progress in reducing vulnerability. Methodologies from credible organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) could inform approaches to aggregating information on vulnerability and risk and on the outcomes and impact of adaptation actions, from the subnational to the national and global level;

(b) Participants felt that it would be useful for the IPCC to compile methodologies and guidelines for applying quantitative metrics when analysing and assessing vulnerabilities, hazards and systems, including examples thereof. Such metrics would not be imposed on countries but could be used by interested countries;

(c) Capacity-building is needed on (1) climate change science, including the development of applications for scenarios, vulnerability and risk assessment, and (2) critical thinking and problem solving in risk management and in the analysis of complex issues such as vulnerability and risk assessment;

(d) The nomenclature of risks and hazards should be harmonized across IPCC working groups;

(e) Infusing new thinking on addressing climate change risk, based on the latest IPCC framework that considers exposure, impacts and vulnerability, into the older framework that treated vulnerability as a function of exposure and adaptive capacity;

(f) Key economic sectors, systems and activities that may be at risk must be identified.

## B. Facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into national development planning processes

30. Regarding the objective of facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into national development planning processes, the following gaps, needs and other challenges were identified:

(a) There are difficulties with providing a rationale for climate change adaptation additionality in proposals to the GCF and the GEF when a country has integrated climate change into development planning;

(b) Further clarity and understanding is required of the concept of the integration of adaptation into development planning, as is an understanding of how to integrate international processes that are relevant to adaptation planning through appropriate frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable

Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda, including through tools and capacity-building, recognizing opportunities for close interaction between focal points of the UNFCCC and of other frameworks;

(c) Identifying the most effective entry points for the integration of adaptation presents challenges;

(d) The development value and benefits of implementing adaptation measures should be highlighted to decision makers and policymakers.

## C. Support provided and received

31. Participants noted the following gaps and needs and challenges related to support provided and received:

(a) The length and complexity of the processes for accessing support (including frequent changes in templates and criteria);

(b) The GCF and GEF proposal evaluation criteria can be inconsistent with national priorities;

(c) Disaggregated information on resources is necessary for both the formulation and implementation stages of the NAP process;

(d) Specific information on sources, amounts and effectiveness of funding is needed to facilitate access to it;

(e) It is essential that human resource capacity for coordination across sectors and scales and among sources of support be enhanced;

(f) Support provided by different actors should be coordinated to ensure it is efficient, coherent and complementary;

(g) There is a need for a shared, global understanding of costing and needs identified in NAPs, taking into account available tools for costing adaptation, as well as mechanisms for funding the different types of need and priority for particular systems;

(h) Resources are required for Parties to evolve from addressing short-term to medium-term, long-term and systemic adaptation measures while considering transparent and evidence-based analyses for adaptation costing;

(i) Innovative sources of funding should be explored, such as private sector engagement, to leverage support for developing countries;

(j) There is a need for expanded South–South learning to order to capitalize on experiences with similar or common climate shocks.

## D. Guiding principles

32. Participants noted the following gaps and needs and other challenges related to the consideration of the guiding principles of the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

(a) Current assessments are insufficiently articulated to indicate which communities, groups and ecosystems are the most vulnerable;

(b) Deeper and more consistent gender consideration could be possible in the process, including: providing details on how gender considerations are being implemented; clarifying what the term 'gender' encompasses; adopting approaches that acknowledge that gender is not only about women but also about the relationship between women and men; and considering women as agents of change;

(c) Trade-offs are necessary between different adaptation actions and approaches, and between development and ecological protection;

(d) The importance of attaining gender targets must be kept in mind, especially the targets and indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(e) Capacity-building is needed to enable developing countries to generate and apply climate scenarios and for other technical aspects of the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

## V. Reflections on the assessment

33. The meeting of Party experts was the last in a series of steps of the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The meeting allowed for an effective gathering of comprehensive inputs from Parties and relevant organizations and for an in-depth analysis and summaries on each topic: gender, monitoring and evaluation, participation and transparency, integration and the science of climate change scenarios.

34. Data collection through the NAP Central questionnaire allows Parties to provide information on an ongoing basis. Updates to the questionnaire suggested during the meeting will be incorporated to ensure that the information collected continues to be useful.

35. The placement of all data and information for the assessment in one place facilitated analyses by relevant organizations and experts.

36. The discussions at the meeting on methodologies, data and tools revealed a rich array of resources available to facilitate adaptation planning. Using a sample NAP process as a common frame of reference facilitates the mapping of where such tools can be applied effectively by NAP teams. The data and tools mentioned during the meeting will be added to the list of available resources on NAP Central.

# Annex

## Sources of information for the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans

| *Category* | *Details* | *References* |
|---|---|---|
| Submissions from Parties and organizations | Submission from Ethiopia on behalf of the LEG<br>Submission from Estonia and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States<br>Submission from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit | Available on the submission portal at http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionportal |
| Submitted NAPs | As at 7 February 2018, nine developing countries had submitted their NAPs[a] | Available on NAP Central at http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx |
| Responses to online questionnaire on NAPs | As at 7 February 2018, 24 developing countries had completed the online questionnaire on NAPs[b] | |
| Progress reports on NAPs | A report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs is produced annually to provide updated information on the progress of Parties in the process, including on support provided and received, as communicated by Parties, United Nations organizations and other agencies, in accordance with decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 36, and the work programme of the LEG | FCCC/SBI/2017/INF.12, FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.11 and FCCC/SBI/2015/INF.11 |
| Reports of the LEG | The reports on the meetings of the LEG include a section on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, including on support provided and received | FCCC/SBI/2017/14, FCCC/SBI/2017/6, FCCC/SBI/2016/18, FCCC/SBI/2016/7, FCCC/SBI/2015/19 and FCCC/SBI/2015/7 |
| Documents of the AC | Information paper on experience of countries in accessing the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the Green Climate Fund<br>Draft overview of the landscape of existing platforms providing technical support to developing country Parties on adaptation<br>Overview of the landscape of existing platforms providing technical support to developing country Parties on adaptation (Microsoft Excel format) | AC documents AC/2017/14 and AC/2017/16, available at http://unfccc.int/10375 |
| Country presentations at NAP events | | http://unfccc.int/6989.php#NAPs |

| *Category* | *Details* | *References* |
|---|---|---|
| National communications and other national reports | By decision 5/CP.17, Parties were invited to provide information, through their national communications, on what measures they have taken and on support provided and received relevant to the process to formulate and implement NAPs | National communications are available at http://unfccc.int/10124 (developing country Parties) and http://unfccc.int/10138 (developed country Parties) |
| Reports of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism | Reports of the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties | Available at http://unfccc.int/5869 (Green Climate Fund) and http://unfccc.int/3655 (Global Environment Facility) |

*Abbreviations:* AC = Adaptation Committee, LEG = Least Developed Countries Expert Group, NAPs = national adaptation plans.

[a] Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, Kenya, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan and Togo.

[b] Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Eritrea, Gambia, Haiti, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.